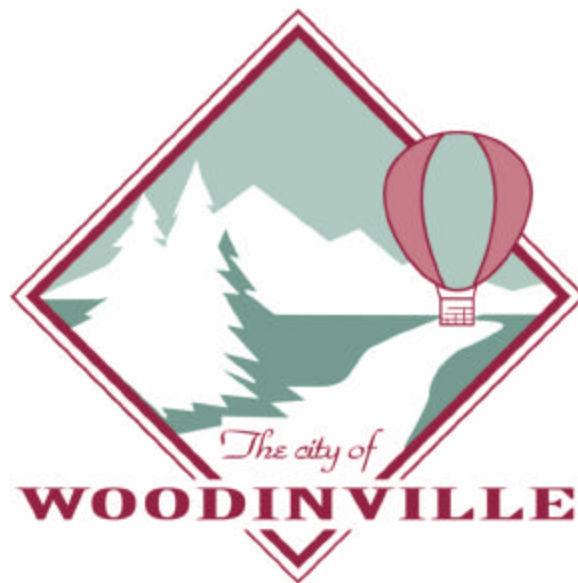


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# City of Woodinville Police Department

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## Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002 Third Annual Report on Police Performance



Created for the City of Woodinville by:

The King County Sheriff's Office  
Research, Planning & Information Services Unit  
516 Third Avenue, KCC-SO-0100  
Seattle, WA 98104

**Accessible formats are available upon request.**

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## Letter from Chief Ken Wardstrom



May, 2003

Dear Citizens and Visitors of Woodinville,

It is my pleasure to present to you this annual Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) Report for the City of Woodinville. This 2002 report, which details crime by category, continues your police department's efforts in the reduction of crime and the fear of crime in our neighborhoods. Using this report will hopefully aid in dispelling fear and allow for intelligent problem solving reducing crime in our community. At the same time this report is another way Woodinville Police is providing high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable police service to the City of Woodinville.

The lasting effects of September 11, 2001, continue to remind us that we must remain united in our efforts to preserve our way of life in Woodinville. It remains important for each of us to monitor our neighborhoods and workplaces for suspicious activity. To aid in providing a safe environment, we must be familiar with what is happening around us. It is imperative that everyone report any unusual behavior or circumstances immediately to police departments whether in Woodinville or elsewhere. We need to remain focused on our families as well as our jobs and avoid complacency. It is our goal to protect your community. With your help, Woodinville will continue to be a safe place.

In 1998 the King County Sheriff's Office conducted a survey of Woodinville residents. The survey covered a variety of questions such as speeding traffic, overall feeling of safety in our neighborhoods, and officer responsiveness, just to name a few. Selected results of this survey can be found in this SEA report. Woodinville contracted to perform a similar survey in 2001. The results of both surveys are compared in this report.

Concerning traffic issues, the 2001 survey reported 46.1% of our citizens were very concerned about speeding traffic as compared to 45% in 1998. We showed a slight increase in our traffic related complaints in 2002 but still remain constant with 1996 figures. I would like to point out that our traffic collisions in 2002 were the lowest number in five years, a 15% decrease from 2001. Officers continue to place emphasis on working traffic complaints, high collision areas, and focusing on accident causing violations.

It is one of our goals to provide a safe community for all of our residents and visitors. In the 2001 survey, 96.1% of our residents felt safe to very safe walking alone in their neighborhood during the day, an increase from 96% in 1998. In the 1998 survey, at night, 86% felt safe to very safe walking in their neighborhood and those figures increased to 88.2% in the 2001 survey. Woodinville Police contribute to reducing fear in community by contributing crime prevention articles and information for publication to local and regional media platforms.

SEA reports are an informative resource provided to the citizens of Woodinville. In the following pages you will find detailed, relevant information on crime issues affecting Woodinville. Woodinville Police want you to be well informed so that together we can make a difference in our community.

Sincerely,

Ken Wardstrom  
Chief of Police Services

# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Executive Summary

#### Mission

The mission of the Woodinville Police Department is to:

**Provide quality, professional law enforcement services to improve public safety.**

#### Goals & Objectives

In order to realize their mission, the Woodinville Police Department has adopted the following goals and objectives:

Goal: Reduce crime and the fear of crime.

Objective: Use information for crime analysis.  
Objective: Apprehend offenders.  
Objective: Prevent crime.  
Objective: Improve citizens' feeling of security.

Goal: Provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services to the City of Woodinville, WA.

Objective: Provide responsive services to citizens.  
Objective: Provide cost-effective services to citizens.

The following report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the City of Woodinville Police Department to support its Mission, Goals and Objectives.

#### Report Highlights

As stated in Chief Wardstrom's letter (page 2), the highlights of the year 2002 were:

- Citizen Satisfaction Survey Results (pages 10, 15 & 20)
- Traffic Safety (pages 10-11)

## **Goal: Reduce Crime and the Fear of Crime**

The goal to reduce crime and the fear of crime is a standard goal of law enforcement agencies worldwide. Efforts to support this goal vary with variations in laws, limitations and liabilities of law enforcement agencies, community preferences, socio-economic factors and available resources.

The objectives chosen to provide direction for Woodinville's police department in support of this goal are:

- use information for crime analysis,
- apprehend offenders,
- prevent crime, and
- improve citizens' feeling of security.

The measures on the following pages report the efforts and accomplishments of Woodinville's police department as reflected in the amount of crime (crime rates and statistics), crime incident case clearance rates, adult and juvenile arrest and charge statistics, workload of crime prevention efforts, citizen communications activities and citizen survey results.

# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Objective: Use Information for Crime Analysis

#### The "Crime Rate"

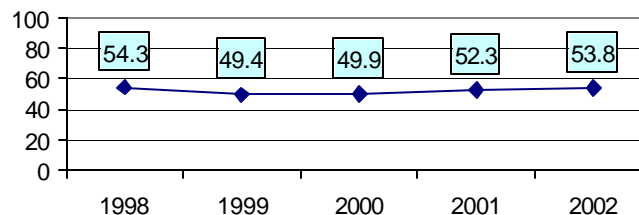
##### Total Part I Crimes

"Part I Crimes" is a category of crimes established by the U. S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that consists of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle and arson. Part I Crimes compared to the population are known as the "Crime Index" or "Crime Rate." (The Crime Rate is known as the Modified Crime Rate when Arson data is included.)

"Part II Crimes" consist of all other crimes not included in the Part I Crimes category. Part II crimes vary due to differences in local laws.

##### **Part I Crimes Per 1,000 Residents**

Commonly known as the "Crime Rate"



*The debate over why the crime rates decline or increase is ongoing. A strong economy, low unemployment, more police officers, better crime prevention efforts, and community policing are all key factors in driving down the crime rate nationally. Likewise, the opposite of these conditions would reflect an increase. Those same factors apply to Woodinville. ~ Chief K. Wardstrom*

##### National Modified Crime Rate

The FBI calculates and publishes the national crime rate based on the information sent to them by participating agencies. This information is usually released in the fourth quarter of the following year. The most recent data available as of this report is the crime rate for 2001 (published in October, 2002).

##### **U. S. National Modified Crime Rate (2001)**

**48.9**

# City of Woodinville Police

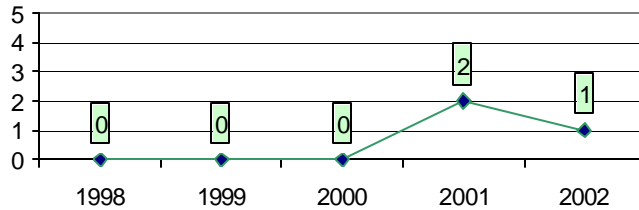
## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Crimes Against Persons

#### Part I Crimes Against Persons

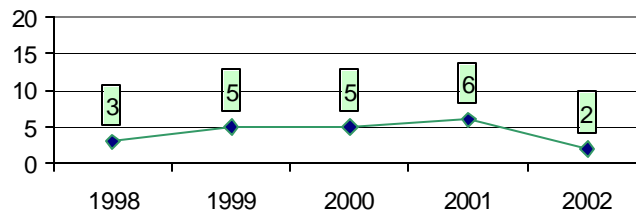
Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as "violent crimes" or "crimes against persons." The following are Woodinville's Part I Crimes Against Persons for the past five years.

##### **Murder\***

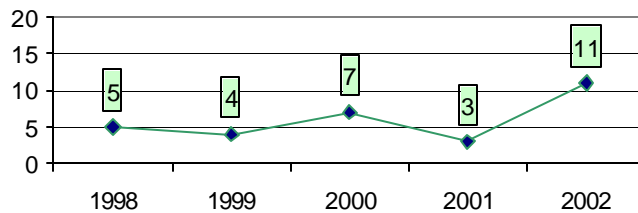


\* The homicide recorded for 2002 was an incident in which a suspect was killed by a police officer in the line of duty. At the time of this report, the incident is under review and the inquest has not yet made its final determination as to the use of lethal force. ~Chief K. Wardstrom

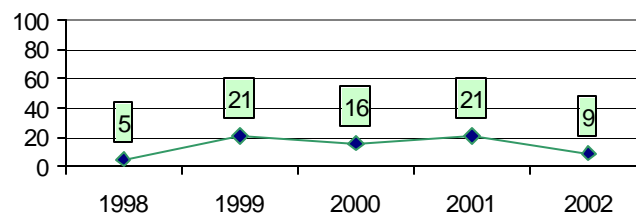
##### **Rape**



##### **Robbery**



##### **Aggravated Assault**



# City of Woodinville Police

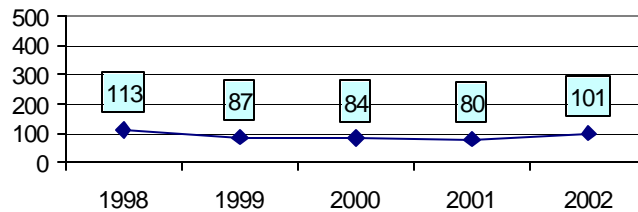
## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Crimes Against Property

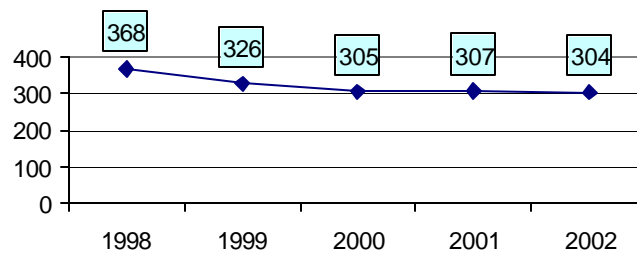
#### Part I Crimes Against Property

The second group of crimes that make up the Part I Crimes are known as “non-violent crimes,” “crimes against property,” or “property crimes.” The following are Woodinville’s Part I Crimes Against Property for the past five years.

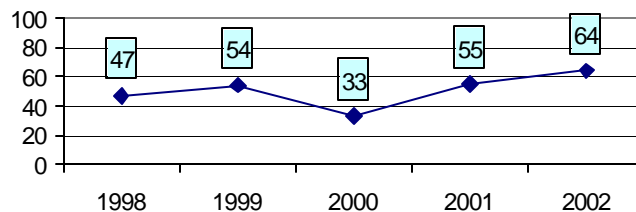
#### **Burglary**



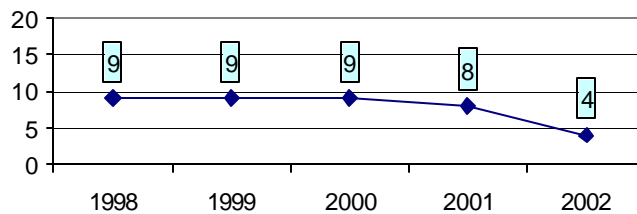
#### **Larceny**



#### **Vehicle Theft**



#### **Arson**





# City of Woodinville Police

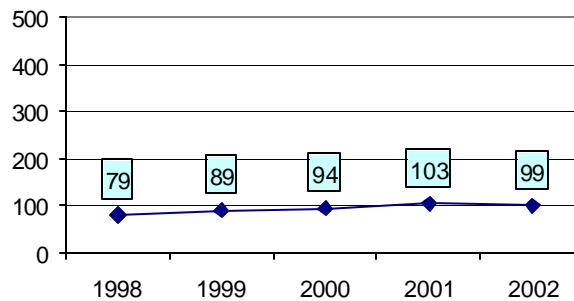
## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Domestic Violence Crimes

In Washington State "Domestic Violence Crime" refers to any crime which is committed by a spouse, former spouse, person related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and/or persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

"Domestic Violence Incidents" includes all documented police activity related to domestic violence incidents which includes all case reports and citations as well as possibly containing other related activity such as Field Interview Reports (FIR) and assistance to other agencies.

#### Total Domestic Violence Incidents



The most frequently occurring types of domestic violence crimes in Woodinville in 2002 were:

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Reported Incidents</u>
Assault, Fourth Degree	24
Violation of Court Orders, Misdemeanor	18
Total Family/Juvenile Disturbances	16
Residential Burglaries	2
Assault, Firearm	1
Assault, Other Deadly Weapon	1
Assault, Hands	1
Violation of Court Orders, Felony	1
Kidnapping	1
Vandalism	1
Other/Miscellaneous	5

NOTE: There were no domestic violence related homicides in Woodinville in 2002.

# City of Woodinville Police

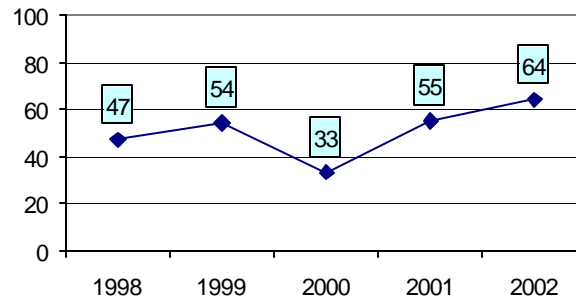
## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Automobile/Vehicle Related Crimes

#### Vehicle Thefts

Vehicle Thefts includes thefts of all vehicles including trucks, buses, boats, recreational vehicles and other non-licensed off-road vehicles.

#### Vehicle Theft

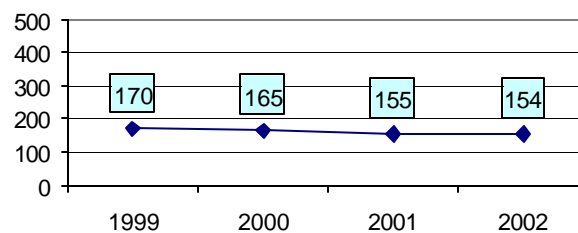


#### Thefts from Vehicles and Attempted Thefts

Thefts From Vehicles and Attempted Thefts includes thefts of property **from** a vehicle including: any part or accessory item attached to the vehicle (gasoline, tires, tape decks, antennas, etc.), and personal property left in a vehicle (purses, gifts, tools), as well as vehicle prowls (no property successfully taken).

#### Thefts from Vehicles and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls")

Data unavailable prior to 1999



# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

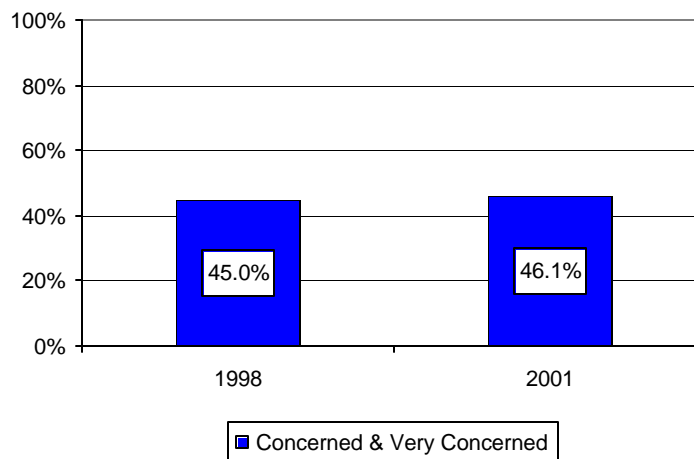
### Traffic Incident Information

The City of Woodinville via First Northwest Group administered the Police Satisfaction Survey again in 2001. The following are the results shown in comparison to the same survey conducted by the King County Sheriff's Office for the City of Woodinville in 1998.

#### Citizen Survey Results: Speeding Traffic

In 2001, citizens of Woodinville were asked how concerned they were about speeding traffic. 20.6% stated they were concerned (rated 4 on a 1-5 scale) while 25.5% stated they were "very concerned." (In 1998, 19.0% of the Woodinville citizens surveyed stated they were concerned (rated 4 on a 1-5 scale) while 26.0% stated they were "very concerned.")

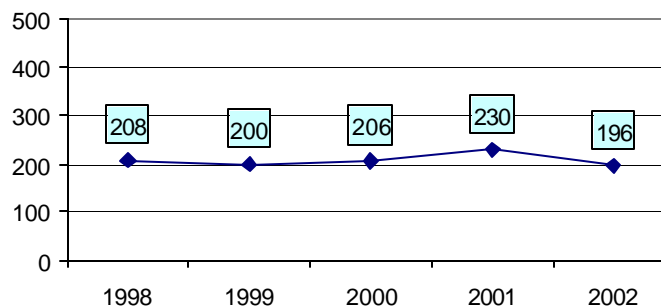
**How concerned are you about speeding traffic?**



#### Traffic Report Data

Collision information includes reports for all injury, non-injury and fatality vehicle collisions (including hit and run incidents) taken by the City of Woodinville Police Department.

**Collisions**



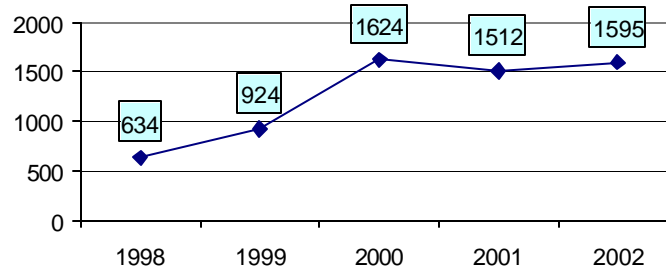
# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### **Traffic Report Data, continued**

Citation and Notice of Infraction information includes reports of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) violations, Moving/Hazardous violations (such as all accidents, speeding and reckless driving), and Non-moving Compliance violations (such as defective equipment and parking violations).

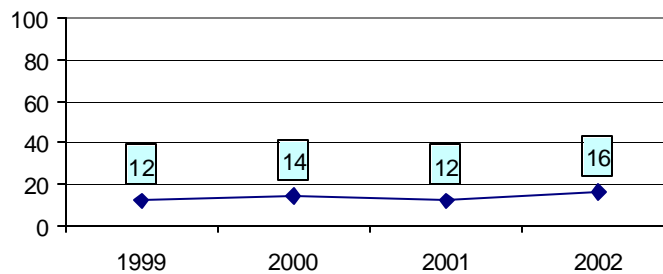
#### **Traffic Citations and Notices of Infraction(s)**



Citizen Traffic Complaints includes all reports citizens make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. These complaints are then distributed to Woodinville's police officers to provide follow-up enforcement and/or a problem solving response (see Problem Solving Projects on page 14).

#### **Citizen Traffic Complaints**

Data unavailable prior to 1999



# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

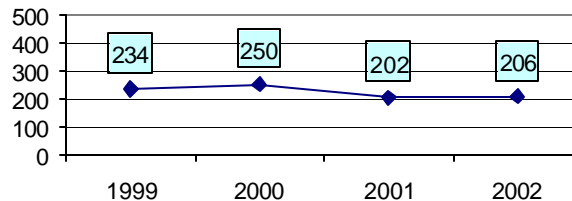
### Objective: Apprehend Offenders

#### Cases Closed "Cleared by Arrest"

The closed cases below are cases known as "cleared by arrest." Although not every case suspect is "arrested," each suspect in these cases has been recommended for criminal charges that may eventually result in an arrest or another form of punitive action (such as a citation). Cases "cleared by arrest" are sent to the King County Prosecutor's office - with the officer or detective's recommendation to file criminal charges. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants.

#### Part I & II Cases Closed 'Cleared By Arrest'

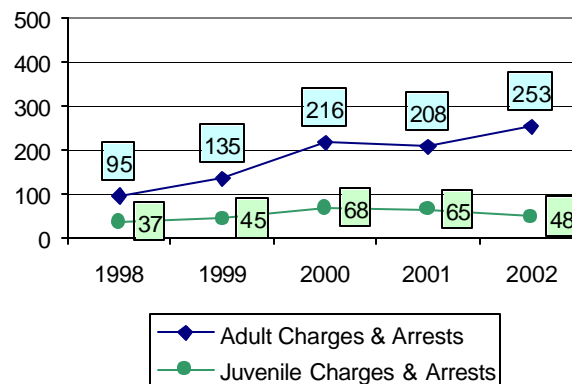
Estimate based on Case Disposition Codes  
Comparable data unavailable prior to 1999



#### Charges and Arrests

Of all the cases "cleared by arrest" (see above), the following are the charges & arrests by adult/juvenile status. (Note: Numbers will differ from the number of cases "cleared by arrest" due to differences in reporting standards.)

#### Adult & Juvenile Charges & Arrests



# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### **Objective: Prevent Crime**

#### Crime Prevention Efforts

##### Block Watch & Business Watch Programs

Continually inform all at home or work to be more alert in their everyday lives at work and home. Provides information on recent crime trends and alerts.

##### School Resource Officer (SRO) Program

The SRO program, in its tenth year, continued within the Northshore School District. Woodinville provided Officers at Woodinville High and Leota Junior High Schools. The SRO program was designed to build partnerships between students, teachers, parents and police. Partnerships enhance problem-solving capabilities and increase crime prevention, thereby reducing the incidence and fear of crime in schools.

##### Bike Registration Program

Beginning in 2000 we started a bicycle registration program in an effort to reduce the number of bikes that are stolen and recovered, but not returned to the owners due to poor or no ownership registration.

# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Problem Solving Projects/Programs

In 2002, the Woodinville Police Department in partnership with local businesses, city council members and school officials undertook the following problem solving projects:

#### False Alarm Responses

In 2002 we continued our false alarm reduction program. Since 1999, we continue to see an approximate 50% in the number of responses to false alarms. This reduction relates to approximately 165 man-hours a year that can be used for increased problem solving and community policing.

#### Multi-unit Housing Crime Reduction

Woodinville co-sponsors a crime reduction program for apartment managers. We had excellent reports from those attending and are continuing this program opportunity for apartment owners/managers. With the assistance of apartment owners and using the information learned in the multi-housing crime reduction classes we were able to combine efforts of the King County Sheriff's Office Proactive Unit, Woodinville Police, and other Federal Agencies to solve a drug related incident at one of the large apartment complexes in Woodinville. This team effort resulted in four arrests and the reduction of crime in the complex with the desired result of making our residents safer in their own neighborhood.

#### DWLS Impounds

Driving while license suspended impounds. Woodinville passed an ordinance allowing for impounds of suspended driver's vehicles and holding those vehicles until the driver has made the necessary steps to get re-instated. This program intendeds to get licensed and insured drivers back on the streets and reduce costs associated with the DWLS violations. In 2002, Woodinville impounded 111 vehicles. In eighteen of those cases we were able to get the vehicles back to the drivers with the proper steps being taken to reinstate the driver's license. In the other cases, the owners opted to dispose of the vehicles or have them released to the register/legal owners.

#### Traffic Safety Program

Allows for increased traffic control in school zones. Woodinville participated by have increased presence before and after school hours. This school zone enforcement program is intended to reduce accidents and provide a safe environment for students after the summer break as well as provide necessary equipment to accomplish this task. Numerous contacts were made with parents and students, not all resulting in traffic citations. Educating the driver was the primary goal.

#### Party Patrol

This yearly emphasis combined all local jurisdictions to address end-of-school-year parties in an effort to eliminate tragedies from alcohol related accidents.

# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Objective: Improve Citizens' Feeling of Security

#### Citizens' Feeling of Safety in Their Neighborhood

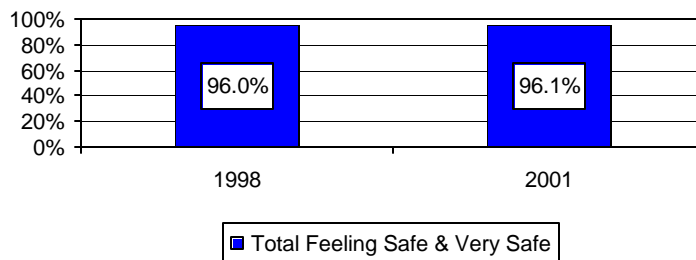
The City of Woodinville administered the Police Satisfaction Survey again in 2001. The following are the results shown in comparison to the same survey conducted by the King County Sheriff's Office for the City of Woodinville in 1998.

##### Citizen Survey Results: Feeling of Safety

Citizens of Woodinville gave the following responses to survey questions about safety in their neighborhoods.

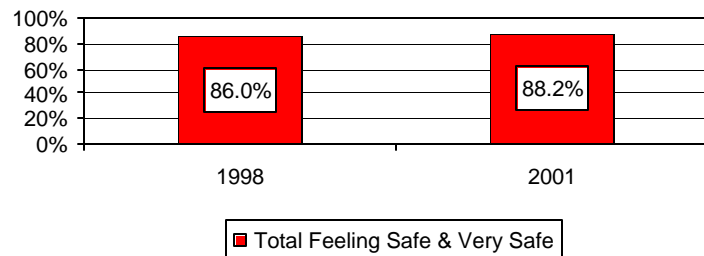
##### **During the day ...**

**How safe would you feel walking alone during the day in your neighborhood?**



##### **... and at night.**

**How safe would you feel being outside and alone in your neighborhood at night?**





# City of Woodinville Police

## Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002

### Public Communication and Education Efforts

#### News Articles

The police contributed to six issues of *City Chronicles*. Articles included various crime prevention tips and vehicle/pedestrian safety information.

Woodinville Police also contributed various articles pertaining to safety and community concerns to the *Woodinville Weekly* newspaper.

#### Victim Callback Program

Woodinville Police make follow up calls to victims on the status of their pending cases. These calls are in addition to interviews by investigating officers and allow victims an opportunity to provide additional information and/or ask questions about the status of their case.

#### Community Training

The Woodinville Police held two robbery prevention classes and two retail safety classes. Woodinville Police also distributed Child Identification Kits to parents to provide them with a means of identifying their child(ren) should their child(ren) be lost or abducted.

The Woodinville Police also participate in Project Home Safe which provides free gun locks to residents in a national effort to reduce illegal use of firearms and accidents with firearms in the home.

#### Citizens Academy for 2002

Woodinville, along with the Cities of Shoreline and Kenmore, as well as unincorporated King County, have partnered to provide one combined citizens academy yearly. The first academy was held in March 2002.

#### Community Meetings

Woodinville Police attend several community meetings each year with other city departments in an on-going effort to educate communities on such topics as growth and safety.

**Goal: Provide High-quality, Cost-effective, and Accountable Services to the City of Woodinville, WA**

The goal "to provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services" is a goal any service industry might strive for. It reflects a concern for the appropriate and effective use of community resources. Efforts to support this goal are made in partnership with elected officials and police administrators, taking into consideration problem areas, community concerns for quality of life and resources available.

The objectives chosen to provide direction for Woodinville's police department in support of this goal are:

- provide responsive services to citizens, and
- provide cost-effective services to citizens.

The measures on the following pages report the efforts and accomplishments of Woodinville's police department using traditional responsiveness measures (such as response times and complaints) as well as citizen survey information. Additionally, cost information is shown in ratios of cost by the population, by available revenue, by staffing and by volume of work.

# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

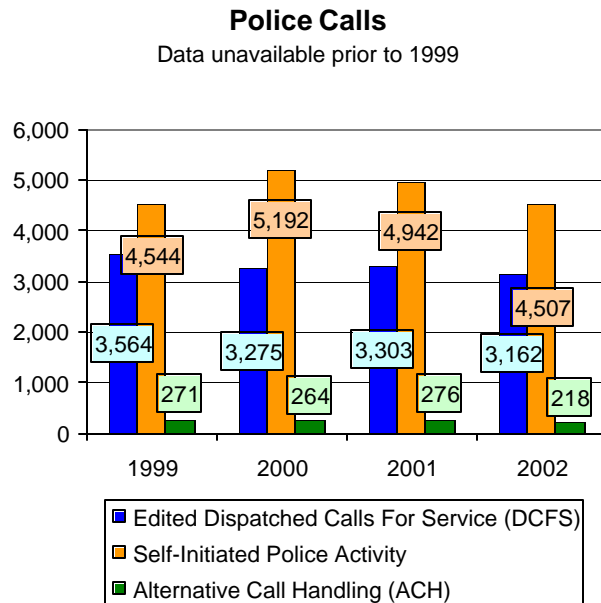
### Objective: Provide Responsive Services to Citizens

#### Response to Calls

##### Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS), Self-initiated Police Activities and Alternative Call Handling (ACH) Reports

Police engage in a variety of activities in a workday. Primarily police activity is captured in the number of “calls” responded to during a day. A “call” may be an incident called in by a citizen to the 9-1-1 center or a call may be “self initiated” by the officer responding to a crime they’ve witnessed or to chronic problems in a neighborhood (see Problem Solving Projects on page 14). In addition to the calls responded to by officers, the Alternative Call Handling (ACH) program allows 9-1-1 center operators to take certain police reports over the phone in order to allow police officers more time to respond to citizens who need an officer present at the location of their incident.

Below are the numbers of Edited Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS), Self-initiated Police Activities and Alternative Call Handling (ACH) incidents reported for the past four years.



# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Response Times to High Priority Calls

#### **Call Priorities and Response Times**

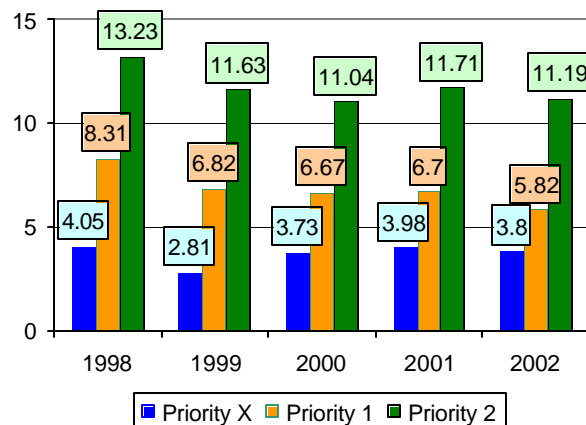
When calls for police assistance are received by the Communications (9-1-1) Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

“**Priority X**” designates critical dispatches, those incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include: shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

“**Priority 1**” designates immediate dispatches; those calls that require immediate police action. Examples include: silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

“**Priority 2**” designates prompt dispatches; those calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include: verbal disturbances, audible alarms and blocking traffic accidents.

**Average Response Times\* to High  
Priority Calls in Minutes**



\* The 9-1-1 Center for the City of Woodinville Police measures response times from the time a citizen's phone call is received to the time an officer arrives at the location of the incident.

# City of Woodinville Police

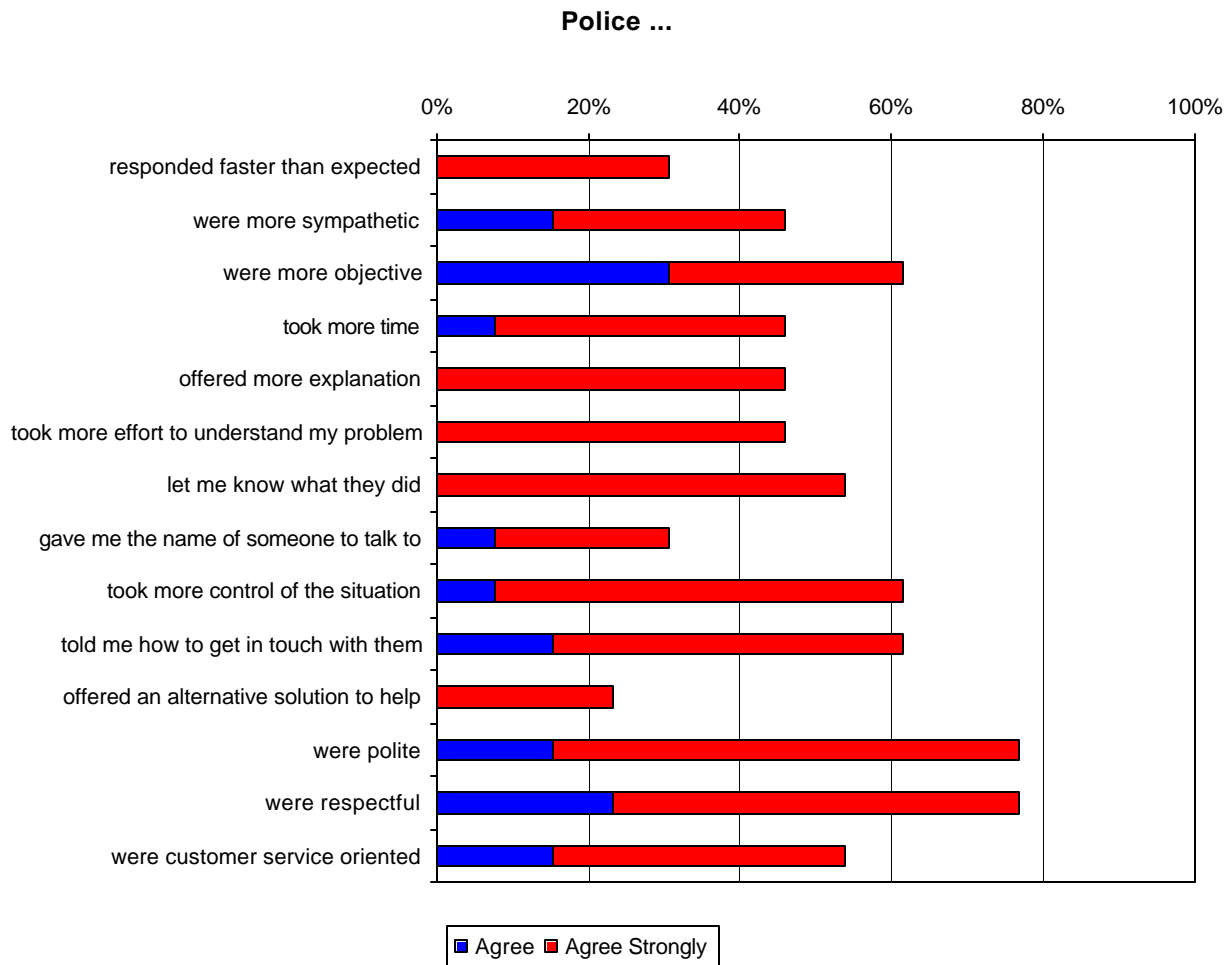
## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Citizen Survey Results Re: Officer Responsiveness

The following are results from the survey conducted by the King County Sheriff's Office for the City of Woodinville in 2001 regarding how responsive officers were to residents.

#### Citizen Survey Results: Officer Responsiveness

Citizens of Woodinville *who interacted with the police* gave the following responses to survey questions about police officer responsiveness.



# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

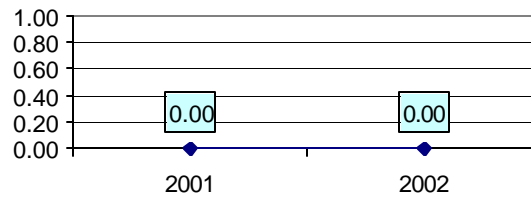
### Complaints by Citizens Against Officers

#### Complaints by Citizens Against Officers

Although citizens may have made formal complaints against officers prior to the year 2000, complaints were not tallied for reporting purposes prior to 2000. Complaint counts prior to 2000 were not available for this report.

#### **Complaints per 1,000 Police Contacts**

Comparable data unavailable prior to 2001\*



	2000	2001	2002
<b>Number of Complaints*</b>	0	0	0
<b>Number of Police Contacts</b> (Edited DCFS & Self-initiated Police Contacts)	8,467	8,374	7,669

\*Due to improvements in data collection techniques, year 2000 is not comparable with subsequent years.

# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

### Objective: Provide Cost-effective Services to Citizens

#### Costs of Services

The City of Woodinville contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

- Existing Mutual Aid Agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State,
- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary,
- Coverage if your officers are away,
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers,
- More experienced officers to select from for staffing, and
- Costs shared throughout the department keeping city costs down.

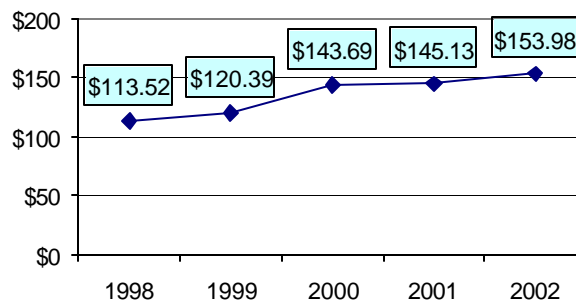
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The dollar amounts and staffing levels shown below are taken from the contracts for police services (billed financial exhibits) for the years indicated. The City of Woodinville may have had additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget that are **not** reflected in this report.

The following are four ways of putting the cost-to-services picture together for the City of Woodinville. (NOTE: Dollar amounts shown have **not** been adjusted for inflation.)

#### Cost per Capita

Cost Per Capita shows the contract cost for police services divided by Woodinville's population (for example: year 2002 contract cost (\$1,418,919) divided by year 2002 population (9,215) = \$153.98). (Year 2000 U.S. Census data was the basis for the 2001 and 2002 estimated population used in the calculations shown below. For years prior to 2000, population estimates are based on the 1990 U.S. Census data.)

**Cost Per Capita**



# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

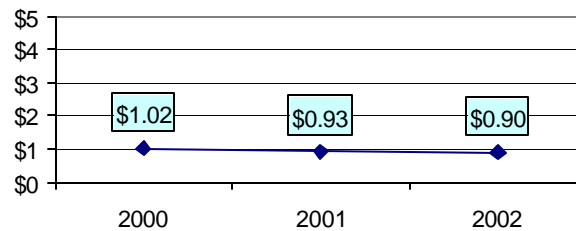
### Costs of Services, continued

#### Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Cost Per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value shows Woodinville's contract cost in relationship to the property values (a.k.a. primary revenue source) of Woodinville.

#### **Cost Per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value**

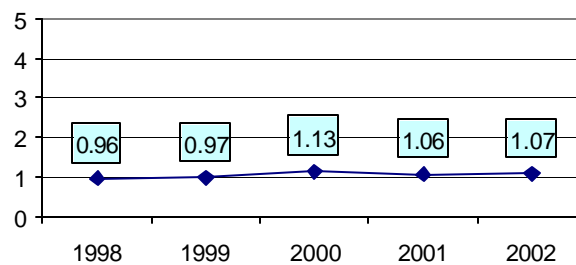
Data unavailable prior to 2000



#### Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

Commissioned Officers Per 1,000 Residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Woodinville for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as any special services officers who work part-time for the city, but does not include professional (i.e. non-police) support staff.

#### **Commissioned Officers Per 1,000 Residents**





# City of Woodinville Police

## *Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2002*

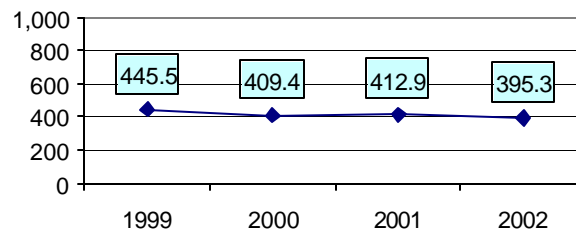
### Costs of Services, continued

#### Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) Per Patrol Officer gives a picture of the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number only uses dispatched calls Woodinville pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to traffic violations). Also, the numbers below are **patrol only** and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).

#### **Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) Per Patrol Officer**

Comparable data unavailable prior to 1999



## Glossary

Adult Arrests: An arrest is counted every time an adult is cited for a criminal offense or is booked. More specifically:

1. It includes all adult bookings, plus
2. All adult citations that are classified as criminal non-traffic.
3. When an adult is both cited and booked, it is counted only once.

CAD: See "Computer Aided Dispatch" below.

Cases Cleared/Clearance: This refers to the solving of an offense by arrest or, in some circumstances, by exceptional means (e.g., the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.).

Cleared by Arrest: This is a case that is closed by identifying at least one suspect and charges against that suspect(s) are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney. Although called "cleared by arrest" this closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects if/when there are multiple suspects involved in a crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors, felony filings into Superior Court, and all filings into Juvenile Court.

Other clearance codes:

1. "Cleared Exceptional" refers to a case in which a crime and a suspect involved in the crime have both been confirmed but due to circumstances outside the control of law enforcement, charges are not being recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney. (One example of this is when the suspect is already being charged for the crime by another police jurisdiction.)
2. "Cleared Unfounded" refers to a case in which it is discovered that the reported incident was either not true or was not a crime.
3. "Cleared Administrative" refers to an incident found to be non-criminal in nature, but which requires some police action to close the incident (e.g., handling of lost and found property).
4. "Cleared Inactive" refers to cases in which all investigative leads have been exhausted (or none existed) and the case cannot be closed by any other clearance classifications.

Citation: Often called a "ticket," a citation is a written document issued to a citizen who commits a crime or violates a law. The citation describes the crime and/or the law that has been violated and identifies the punishment that has been standardized by the court system (i.e., the standardized monetary amounts payable for traffic violations). While citations prescribe a penalty for a crime, they may be challenged through the court system. They usually include instructions for the cited citizen to appeal the citation.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence is a subcategory of other crimes. Virtually any crime can be sub-classified as domestic violence. In the State of Washington, domestic violence is defined as a crime of violence against the person or property of a spouse, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS): Dispatched calls for service are calls received in the Communications Center and to which one or more patrol cars are dispatched. For information about "Edited Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS)" see the Data Sources section of this report.

Felony: Felony crimes are more serious in terms of either harm or loss to persons or property than misdemeanors, and usually are punished by more restrictive methods than citations. Felonies have subclasses (A, B and C) that are based on the extent of harm to a person or the dollar value of loss or damage to property.

Identifier Codes for Priority of Dispatched Police Calls: The Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems used by 9-1-1 Centers use a system of codes to identify the types of calls to which police are being dispatched. Along with categorizing the type of incident the codes also assign the call a priority level based on the urgency required for the police response. The following are the priority levels used by the Communications (9-1-1) Center for the various types of police calls:

- Priority 0 (9-1-1 Dispatch): This code is used when a dispatcher sends a police unit to an incident based on the location, name and phone number information automatically generated by the 9-1-1 CAD system based on the origin of the call. This may be necessary when a caller is unable (for whatever reasons) to give the information or gives minimal information before the call is somehow terminated. Open phone lines and disconnected lines to which a call-receiver is unable to re-contact the caller are also examples of Priority 0 calls.
- Priority X (Critical Dispatch): This code is used for incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. Examples are felony crimes in progress, "help the officer" situations, shootings, stabbings, in-progress robberies and in-progress burglaries where the possibility of a confrontation between a victim and a suspect exists.
- Priority 1 (Immediate Dispatch): This code is used for incidents requiring immediate police action. Examples are silent alarms at banks or businesses, silent residential alarms, injury accidents, major disturbances with weapons involved, in-progress burglaries of unoccupied structures, and other types of crimes in-progress (or which have just occurred) where a suspect may still be in the immediate area.
- Priority 2 (Prompt Dispatch): This code is used for events that involve situations that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples are verbal disturbances, audible residential or audible commercial alarms and blocking accidents, and incidents of shoplifters in custody who are not causing a problem.
- Priority 3 (Routine Dispatch): This code is used for incidents in which time is not the critical factor in the proper handling of the call. Examples are burglaries or larcenies that are not in progress, "cold" vehicle thefts and abandoned vehicle calls.
- Priority 4 (Dispatch as available): This code is used for special circumstances or "seasonal" calls. Examples are reports of snowball throwing during winter months or firecracker complaints around July 4th.

Misdemeanor: Crimes that inflict harm or loss but to a lesser extent than a felony (e.g., assault fourth degree or simple assault). Misdemeanors usually are punished through monetary payment via a citation and/or other restrictions (such as restraining orders or no trespass orders).

Part I Crimes: This is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter; but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide, and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Part I Crimes Against Persons: These crimes are also referred to as "violent crimes." They consist of criminal homicide (as defined above), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Part I Crimes Against Property: These are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Part II Crimes: This is a category of crimes consisting of all other crimes not included in the Part I Crimes category. Part II crimes vary due to differences in local laws, but typically include one or more of the following crimes: all other assaults (simple), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, receiving and/or possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (including statutory rape, indecent exposure, etc. but excluding forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice), drug violations, gambling, offenses against families and children, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, liquor violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and others.

## Data Sources

The data compiled in this report was collected from the following sources and, as such, is subject to the data standards and limitations of the source agency:

- City of Woodinville Police (information regarding: crime prevention activities, problem solving projects and public communication and education efforts)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) annual statistical report *Crime in the United States: 2001*
- Washington State Office of Financial Management (demographic information)
- King County Sheriff's Office:
  - Annual Statistical Reports
  - Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system reports
  - Internal Investigations Unit statistical reports
  - Interlocal Agreements - Exhibit Bs (contract cost and staffing information)
- King County Tax Assessor's Office (real property values)
- Washington State Courts, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction annual caseload reports (traffic citation information); available on the Internet at: [www.courts.wa.gov/caseload](http://www.courts.wa.gov/caseload)

## Improved Data

One of the functions of a Service Efforts and Accomplishments Report is to highlight data collection and reporting methods that may need modification. Since the first annual report was published in 2000, the research and publishing staff have identified several ways to improve the data presented in these reports. Many improvements were implemented since that time and therefore data may differ somewhat in subsequent reports.